

The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME 1.

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PROSPECTUS OF The Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully, felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a desideratum in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where indignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act, establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to reduce our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

BANKS.

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POETRY.

WHEN YOU'RE DOWN.

[These lines, whose author we know not, contain much of philosophy, and describe very fully what transpires in the secular world when a man's fortune goes to the bad. Fortunately for humanity, there is one sphere, the Masonic sphere, in which it is not permitted to kick a man when he is down. There, he who kicked a brother and a fellow for such a reason, would himself, shortly, become the kicked out of the fraternity.]

What legions of "friends" always bloom us
When golden success lights our way!
How they smile as they softly address us,
So cordial, good-humored and gay!
But oh! when the time of prosperity
Has set—then how quickly they frown,
And cry out in tones of severity—
"Kick the man, don't you see he is down!"

What though when you knew not a sorrow,
Your heart was as open as day,
And your "friends" when they wanted to borrow,
You'd oblige, and never ask them to "pay."

What though not a soul you e'er alighted,
And you wandered about through the town,
Your friends become very near sighted,
And don't seem to see you when down.

When you're "up" you are loudly exalted,
And traders all sing out your praise,
When you're down you have greatly de-faulted,
And they really don't "fancy your ways."

Your style was "tip-top" when you'd money,
So sings every snicker and clown,
But now 'tis exceedingly funny,
Things are altered "because you are down."

Oh, give me the heart that forever
Is free from the world's selfish rust,
And the Mason whose noble endeavor
Is to make fallen man from the dust:

And when in adversity's ocean
A victim is likely to drown,
All hail to Masonic devotion,
Which lifts up a man when he's "down!"

CHOICE SELECTIONS.

We copy the following correspondence to the Shareport Republic, as a testimony of our recognition of the writer's appreciation of the "new thing under the sun."

[Ed. Lov.]

SHAREPORT, June 28, 1871.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

Will you please allow me a brief space in your columns to notice the affair of yesterday—the examination and exhibition of the colored school taught by S. H. Smothers, Esq.

To the writer of this article it was "a new thing under the sun," and was considered with special interest.

I shall not attempt to give the progress or standing of this or that scholar, individually, for I know not one, but only refer to the emphatic success of the school generally.

Well, there was nothing unusual; there was no special exhibition of brilliancy—not as much perhaps as is oftentimes seen in other schools of white children, but the fact was patent that the effort at education made by the teacher was eminently successful.

To one who has spent much time at teaching, the fitness of Mr. Smothers for his work was very apparent. In personal appearance and bearing, in intelligence and educational attainments, and in firm and kind manner, he presents himself as a very suitable person to direct and educate the young children of his race.

Of the scholars, they exhibited a very creditable proficiency in their studies—the more so considering the time which some had been attending school. Especially was this the case with several connected with the classes in arithmetic. The solutions of questions in mental arithmetic were given promptly, correctly and in good language.

In short, without flattery, the examination was alike creditable to the teacher and scholars.

The success of this school at once suggests how much good can be done by the establishment of schools throughout the country. If these people are to live here, their children grow up in our midst, participating in the prosperity, the adversity, the work and improvement of our country, how much better for them, how much better for us all, white and black, that they be educated and prepared for citizenship.

Never was a finer field open for a great and good work than this for those having charge of the school system. One who could travel over

the country, encourage the people to take hold and establish schools, assist them in organizing and getting to work, and to secure competent and worthy teachers, would accomplish an amount of good beyond estimation.

The success and perpetuity of our government and its institutions must depend upon the education and intelligence of the great masses of its citizens. May we not expect all good citizens to give encouragement to the thorough education of all classes?

SKETCH OF THE HON. GEORGE L. MABSON, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BY GEORGE M. ARNOLD.

The first colored man that has ever been permitted to be a lawyer in North Carolina, or admitted to practice in her State courts, is Hon. Geo. L. Mabson, of New Hanover county. Mr. Mabson graduated at Howard University in the class of 1871, and was examined and licensed by the Judges of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, at Raleigh, June 16, 1871, "to practice law in all the courts of the State." The Judges of the Supreme Court of North Carolina are all Southern white men, of moderate Republican views, and it is well known that they tested young Mabson well before they said yes. Many of his friends thought he could not pass as these judges would require him to do; but, acting like true and honorable men to their calling, they only demanded of Mr. Mabson what they did of white men—proof of good moral character and sufficient knowledge of the law to justify their favorable action. All this Mr. Mabson had; and to-day the march of progress adds another star to her galaxy—a colored man of respectability and standing has a law office in the city "down by the sea!"

When the reconstruction acts took effect in this State, Gen. Joseph C. Abbott secured Mr. Mabson a position in Washington, with the understanding that he was to devote his leisure hours to the study of law; and now what a pleasure it must be to Gen. Abbot, who has been Mabson's benefactor these four years, to walk by the court-house and read that sign: "George L. Mabson, Attorney and Counsellor at Law."

In politics Mr. Mabson has been, and is now, the recognized leader of the colored people of the eastern part of the State. In the very heat of battle, beginning at 1867 down to the present moment, he has been a bold, daring, and chivalrous member of the advanced radical idea of reconstructing the insurgent States to their forfeited relationship with the Federal Government. While he is a bitter political foe, still he has qualities that make him respected by his enemies. In manner he is dignified, and is recognized in this State as one of the colored men of a "high sense of honor; is a member of the Baptist Church, and regarded as a man of strict morals and integrity.

Last August he was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly, and from the date he was sworn in till the close of the session he was the recognized leader of the colored members. His speech on the illegality of the convention bill was rated as first-class by the papers of both parties in the State.

In January last he was almost unanimously elected President of the State Labor Bureau of North Carolina. Since the death of the lamented Senator Galloway the colored people of this State have looked upon Mr. Mabson as their political leader.

One of the Democratic papers of Wilmington—the Star—noticing Mr. Mabson's admission to the bar, says:

"The efforts of George L. Mabson, the colored member from this county, in the last Legislature, who has been making application for license to practice law, have at last been rewarded with success. He qualified before the Supreme Court now in session at Raleigh, on the 17th inst.; his certificate, which was signed by Justices Pearson, Reade, Rodman, and Dick, authorizes him to practice law in all the courts of the State. Justice Boyden, being sick, was not present."

Taking into consideration the fact that this is the first instance in which a colored man has been admitted to the bar of North Carolina, it may not be amiss to give a short sketch of the recipient of the honor. George Lawrence Mabson was born in Wilmington, N. C., and is 25 years of age. At the age of 8 years he left his native town and went to Boston, Massachusetts, where he attended school up to the time of the breaking out of the war. He then volunteered in the U. S. Army and served two years, at the expiration of which time he enlisted in the 5th Massachusetts cavalry, in which he served until the close of the war. In 1866 he returned to North Carolina, and in 1868 began the study of law, graduating at Howard University, Washington, D. C., in the class of January, 1871. In personal appearance he is what may be termed a light mulatto, being about five feet ten inches in height, slight build and of rather prepossessing appearance. In intelligence he can compare favorably with any of his race that have come under our observation.

Mr. Mabson's certificate of moral character (which the law requires be signed by three members of the bar) was signed by the Hon. A. M. Waddell, member of Congress from this district, Adam Empil, Esq., and Griffith J. McRea, (the biographer of Judge Fredell,) all of whom are staunch Democrats; and since his success the entire bar of Wilmington, comprising thirty Democratic and three Republican lawyers, have extended him all the courtesies due from old to new members of the "legal profession."

What a glorious achievement! From the auction-block to the ballot-box; From the whipping-post to the school-house; From Slavery's degradation to Freedom's responsibility; From dark ignorance to Liberty's shining light.

New National Era.

TO THOSE WHO WILL UNDERSTAND IT.

I have received several letters lately from young ladies, requesting me to write their compositions for them secretly for coming school exhibitions; because "I could so easily do it, and because they cannot."

You unprincipled little witches! Don't you know that, ten to one, you will be detected, even should I assist you in this little game. Not long since a dandelion copied an article of mine from one of my books for this purpose, and had a prize awarded her for the same. Soon after, I received a letter from the principal of the school inclosing this "prize essay," and asking if it were really mine, as he had been informed. So you see that young lady came to speedy grief, besides unwittingly giving me an excellent advertisement.

No, my dears. I fully sympathize with you in your distractions in this dilemma, but this is not the way to help you out of it. The subject you propose to me to write upon is absurd, and I don't wonder you are befogged. I advise you to ask your teacher to allow you, instead, to describe some scene or place you have visited, which you could easily do; then write it out naturally, as if you were telling it to some friend, without any attempt at fine language. Also ask your teacher to allow you to stop when you get through, instead of exacting so many lines, or pages, when your ideas give out. That is the only way that good "compositions" can be written, and I wish fervently all school-teachers knew it, and ceased bothering poor young heads "to make bricks without straw," or resort to their distress to the deception you propose to me.

"Composition day," it is true, in my school-days, was only a delight to me. But you should have seen the idiot I was in—arithmetic or algebra, or historical dates? How I pinched the girl next me to help me out; and how gratefully I remembered it in after years and embroidered my gratitude on her first baby's little flannel petticoats.

Now, my dear young ladies don't be discouraged because you are slow at "composition." As I say, it is not your fault, for in all the time the most impossible subjects

are given you to write about. Your minister might as well be asked to write a dissertation on the French millinery. Then, though your gift may not be "composition," it may lie in something quite as important; so with this little consolation I leave you to wriggle out of your dilemma the best way you can, without pinching. And, moreover, I think a meeting of school-teachers ought speedily to be called to consider this composition subject, and make it, as easily might be done, a delight, instead of a bore and cheat.

FAIRY FEES.

BISHOPS OF AFRICAN DESCENT.

There must be several new Bishops elected at our next General Conference. They will all doubtless be chosen on account of fitness for the office, but will be selected as well in view of locality, and to meet new exigencies in the Church, which may demand special consideration. Do not the peculiar relations of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the people of African descent demand such special consideration? and would not the interests of our Church, and the cause of Christ generally, be greatly promoted by the election of one or more Bishops of that race?

Millions of African-Americans who were inaccessible to us ten years ago are now within the territories of the Methodist Episcopal Church. How must effectually to reach these people and to do them good is a matter worthy of special attention, and one that cannot be lightly disposed of.

A multitude of these people have already welcomed the "old Church," and rallied under her banners with shouts of joy and gladness. Veteran preachers among them led the way, and adhered faithfully to us through evil as well as good report. And their sons in the Gospel by hundreds are now ministering at our altars, and feeding the flock of Christ as his under-shepherds. They deserve honorable recognition by the General Conference.

Three rival denominations of Methodists dispute with us the possession of this field. They are "the African M. E. Church," the "Zion A. M. E. Church," and the "Colored American M. E. Church." Each of these Churches have Bishops, whose presence and influence constantly antagonize our Church, and provoke the objection to it that only white men can be Bishops among us.

Now, the Methodist Episcopal Church actually leads the Protestant world by profession and usage, as the representative of the unity of the races, and as the champion of their equal rights, natural, civil and ecclesiastical. The interests of our Church are inseparably identified with the triumph of this principle—all rights for all men. And no exhibition of that principle would be more demonstrative of our sincerity nor more powerful to develop African manhood, than the fact that the highest ecclesiastical dignity is accessible to qualified ministers of African descent.

The unification of all colored American Methodists would naturally and necessarily follow such a great fact, because it would forever destroy the only serious barrier to union. And the consequent ardent devotion of an entire race, thus made welcome as brothers all in the "mother church," would add an element of moral power, a measure of generous support to our financial interests, and a resistless force to our world wide movements for saving men, which no Church has had since the day of "Pentecost."

Finally, judging from the influence of our example already upon other denominations who have been provoked to holy emulation by our labors in behalf of this people, we should further succeed in securing an ultimate universal recognition of the ecclesiastical equality of Christians of African descent. The application of the argument thus stated to the assured prosperity of our work in the South, to the success of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and to the advancement of the cause of God in the whole earth, need not be made in detail. That is left to the reader. And the question is submitted in full confidence to the sober thought and prayerful action of all whom it may concern.—L. C. MAYNARD, in Christian Advocate N. Y.

HOME-CIRCLE.

COMPARISONS NOT ALWAYS FLATTERING.

With us one of the greatest evils to young men is the extravagant custom of inviting young women to balls, rides, amusements, refreshment saloons, etc., paying expenses for two persons before they are able to earn a living for one, and save anything beside. Taken in its proper light, this is not a very delicate custom on the part of women, and it tempts young men to run in debt, and overdraw their names, if not to lie and steal from their employers. It costs so much money in this country for a young man to be engaged that many poor ones are too prudent to attempt the luxury, and those who do venture often wait years striving to save enough to undergo the extra expense of matrimony.

This is one of the great causes of the decrease in marriages, and the increase of bachelors and old maids. The social evil of "treating" is not confined to young gentlemen taking their sweethearts out, and spending all the money they can make or borrow, to give them an evening's entertainment, and a good meal of substantial, dainties and sweetmeats, with perhaps a glass of wine to give it a relish, all of which is an intimation that they do not have enough to eat at home—but men who drink, chew or smoke must suffer a heavy penalty out of pocket, or be called stingy. Germany sets us a good example in all these things.

In very rare cases would it be admissible there for a gentleman to pay for a lady's ticket to a theatre or concert, or to pay for her cup of coffee, cake or ices, in a cafe—much less to buy her dinner.

It is purely an American custom for a man to go into a saloon after a drink of whisky, and stand up at a bar to take it, in company with three, four, half a dozen or more men who happen to be there—some professional hangers on waiting for invitations to drink. Then the "have a cigar" goes round; and the man who pays the bill gets twenty cents worth for about two dollars.

Perhaps two dollars—which his family very much need, wasted on a sponging rabble whose friendship are not gained by the proceeding.

So much not only for the dreadful habit of drinking, but for the miserable custom of a man who has the money in his pocket being called mean if he does not pay for every man's drink who is within calling distance of the bar.

In Germany every man pays for his own drink; and a party sit down at a table and chat together each over his own glass of lager, often passing half an hour in real social enjoyment on an expenditure of three cents a piece.

Whisky is not a fashionable drink there; indeed it was impossible to find a bottle of it for sale in the city of Leipzig, excepting a little Scotch whisky in a very small cellar kept by a quiet old dame.

A drunken man staggering through the streets of a German city is seldom seen. A German spends his time at his business and with his family; and when he amuses himself, he takes his wife and children along.

Garden concerts are the chief resort through the summer; and in winter the orchestra moves into a hall, and the crowd follow.

Fifteen cents will pay for a fine concert of orchestral music, and people who attend may be sure of finding themselves in good company, for these concerts are the daily resort of most respectable people.

After business hours are over men take along their newspapers to read during intermissions, women carry their knitting work, and children their dolls, thus mingling their comforts and pleasures, making charming, home-like scenes, proving that unity and concentration of interests—beginning in the family circle—makes a country strong.—Elin Orlow.

Hold on to the truth, for it will serve you well.

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Five	20	35	45	66	100
Six	24	42	54	80	120
1 Column	48	84	108	160	240

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OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872.
U. S. GRANT.

THURSDAY JULY 13 1871.

62 Mr. Geo. E. Paris is our special
agent, and is authorized to solicit
subscriptions and receive payment
of bills.

THE "TIMES" AND NEGRO
LABOR.

The Times in a leader last Friday
has some very sensible views
with reference to the relationship
of the planter and his employee.

We hail the tone of this article as
manly, just and expedient, and we
regard the thing as the strangers
and interlopers, as one of the
strongest proofs of sincerity in the
writer, although we deprecate it.

As the Times has suggested this
subject it may be well to say a word
or two on it.

We say as colored men that we
have nothing to regret, retract or
atone for, since we became the
wards of the nation. We chal-
lenge history to furnish a brighter
example of discipline or a stronger
illustration of gratitude than the
black republicans of the South have
furnished in these days of recon-
struction.

In our Supreme exultation over
the possession of the rights we
thought to be a century off, and in
the enjoyment of immunities we
thought would never come, we may
have said and done some extrava-
gant things. But the mortification
of defeat and the chagrin at the
presence of the victor upon South-
ern soil among southern men with
the former slave as a witness and a
rival for political honors, may have
had the effect of making our south-
ern brethren, somewhat extrava-
gant too, both in their threats
against us and their hatred of their
own race.

Yet we should be worse than
foolish now, if either side failed to
meet the advances of the other, un-
der the suggestions of a mutual in-
terest, when it does not involve the
sacrifice of principle. There is
room enough for us all here to try
the question of superiority of race,
and whether it turns out that we
have the physical, while our white
friends have the mental advantage,
or vice versa, it is certain that one
thing will be settled, and this at
the possibility of both races living
in such accord as is formed in al-
most every European society where
even the most prejudicial American
is forced to acknowledge colored
gentlemen and ladies or else aban-
don society altogether.

It would seem from the articles
we have copied from the Times and
Picaune recently, that the labor of
this Journal has not been in vain
in trying to bring about a better feel-
ing among inhabitants of the same
soil, and fellow citizens of a
joint inheritance in the great com-
monwealth.

Let this feeling continue and the
barrenness of relations of capital and
labor will draw European and New
England money and men to our
city and State and the capital al-
ready in our midst, will creep from
its present hiding places into day-
light and cordial feeling among all
men will be the result.

We take pleasure in announc-
ing that Captain Wm. Vigers has
been re-instated by the City Coun-
cil in his office of Superintendent
of Streets, for the Second and Fifth
Districts of New Orleans.

LEGISLATIVE PRESSURE.

Every Saturday makes this com-
parison as to legislative pressure:

"What a lesson of 'smartness' we
might give our British cousins! The
short session of the Forty-first Con-
gress was productive of rather more
than three thousand bills in the
House, and something less than half
that number in the Senate, to say
nothing of resolutions. We wish
some man of leisure with a liking
for large figures would investigate
the number of legislative enact-
ments carried through the National,
State, and City legislatures of the
United States in the course of a
year."

It has become a habit difficult
of explanation for Southern corre-
spondents of Northern newspapers, and
sometimes for the newspapers them-
selves, to exaggerate in their ac-
counts of the multiplicity of bills
passed in reconstructive legislatures.
But Every Saturday departs from
the beaten track and attacks the
National Assembly itself.

May we not ask what is to be
gained, supposing the charges of
excessive, or even corrupt legisla-
tion were well supported, by giv-
ing monarchical institutions an un-
just advantage over our republic?

There are few things which bear
with them more of deceit, both in
the figures of mathematics and the
figures of speech, than this talk
about excessive legislation.

Jeff. Davis gave Congress its first
"lesson of smartness," when his ef-
fort to destroy the Union resulted
in the destruction of what he con-
sidered the Union's chief institution,
and caused the whole system
of law, State and National, to be
changed by these new bills com-
plained of. Nothing but an abnor-
mal moral condition, a provision of
legal terms, and a disastrous grasp
of worn-out ideas, could mislead an
honest Southern reporter or a
Northern chronicler of events so far
as to make them attack Congress
for passing laws which an altered
condition of society makes neces-
sary to the adjustment of every hon-
est, political and even social rela-
tionship.

We protest against that sort of
journalism, which, in trying to be
spicy, becomes only peppery, and
even then throws the pepper in the
eyes of the family. Great Britain
may pass fewer laws than we. But
she is two hundred years beyond
her last civil war, and we are not
as many months beyond ours. If
this fact is considered we shall look
for more truth and less speculation.

DANGER AHEAD.

We deeply regret the necessity
which causes us to indite these re-
marks. We sincerely hoped and
confidently believed, that within the
ranks of Louisiana Republicans there
were none so heedless of the great
principles underlying and forming
the foundation of our party that
they would blazon on their banners
"rule or ruin!"

It did not seem possible to us
that any man, or set of men, claim-
ing affinity with our party could,
after the sad experiences of the past
few years risk a discussion that might
throw us helpless and bound into
the hands of the Democracy. Yet
such is the tenor of the distressing
intelligence which comes to us from
the country parishes. We are loth
to believe that serious results will
follow what we complain of, but we
regret that so reckless a spirit could
manifest itself. The facts are sim-
ply these:

The State Central Committee, as
we contend without authority, ap-
pointed Parish Committees in a
number of instances. This usur-
pation of power has borne fruit in
the avowed intention of these ille-
gally constituted bodies to select
delegates to the August Conven-
tion. The great mass of Republican
voters may thus be left to the mercy
of a few men who do not in any
degree represent them. In fact the
matter resolves itself purely and
simply into this: The State Central
Committee usurps the power to ap-
point Parish Committees; and the
Parish Committees usurp from the
people their right to choose their
representatives; the State Commit-
tee further usurps the right of the
Convention to judge of the qualifi-
cation of its own members, and
the result is (should the Republi-
cans of Louisiana submit to such a
wholesale fishing from them of
their just privileges) that the State
Convention becomes, the creature
and the creature of the few individ-
uals who may happen for the time
being to compose the State Central
Committee. Is this Republicanism?
Is this equality of representation?
Is there any semblance of justice,
right or ordinary fair play in such
a course? We emphatically say, No!
And if we do not woefully err in our

estimate of the temper and spirit of
the component elements of our party,
a rebuke will be administered to
those who thus attempt to break
down, or to pass over, well tried
and well established precedent, that
will be long remembered, if it fail
to cause them to be more considerate
of their fellows in the future.

A TIMELY WARNING.

The St. James Sentinel, published
by Messrs. Bovee and Benly, ex-
actly expresses our ideas in respect
to our duty in the August Conven-
tion. It distinctly and emphatically
presses upon the attention of mem-
bers the necessity for securing an
honest and intelligent and faithful
"Committee on Credentials." This
it asserts, and we fully concur, is
 requisite to prevent bogus rep-
resentatives forcing themselves into
communion with the elect, and per-
haps working irretrievable harm to
the Republican party.

We are very glad that the Sentinel
has taken this stand, and hope all our
confederates will fall into line. Every
deliberative body, to bear the sam-
blance of Republicanism, must have
power to judge of the qualifications
of its own members. If any coteries
or set of men, usurp this
power, independence and right of
representation becomes but a shadow
or a lure.

Let the delegates to the Conven-
tion, therefore, take especial care
that their credentials are prepared
in due and proper form, and let
them keep possession thereof until
in the preliminary organization of
their body, authority is conferred
upon suitable parties to receive
them.

We say this much in the inter-
est of harmony and fraternal good
will, and heartily thank the Sentinel
for attracting special attention to
the subject.

WORK FOR THE CONVENTION.—Else-
where in our columns we report
the assembling and temporary or-
ganization of the Republican Press
Convention. We observe as fair a
representation as we suppose it
possible to obtain in the State.
There is an evident live interest evi-
denced by the various members
of the Press, in the matters to be
discussed by the Convention. Of
the principles of our party we need
no formally renewed pledges; the
great need now is, that leaving the
first principles of our faith, we
should go on to perfection. The
Convention should pledge itself to
a rigid enforcement of all laws; and
there are two questions on which
we would be delighted to see this
Convention formally pledged. We
imperatively need the aid of every
true republican in maintaining and
encouraging us in our struggle for
the enjoyment of our rights and
privileges. We must not be aban-
doned by our white republican
friends in this contest. This is a
matter which forces itself on us
every day in every shape, while we
are made to feel that we are not
regarded as possessing rights which
every person is bound to respect.
We call on the representatives of
the republican press, by counsel, by
practice, by demonstration—to show
that their professions are not full of
sound and fury, and their alliances
and combinations with us are merely
for the purpose of securing some
ulterior object. We have suffered
enough from insincerity, defection
and hypocrisy, and we, almost now
in despair, appeal to the representa-
tives of the Republican Press to aid
us in settling once and for all their
vexatious matters.

Another matter arises out
of the prevalence of murder. Our
party is pre-eminently the party of
law and order. Murder has got
also, to be a common and everyday
occurrence. Man after man is hur-
ried out of the world on every flimsy
pretext. Life is regarded as
nothing and is sacrificed according
to the whims and caprices of almost
anybody. We would be glad for
this convention to specially place
itself on record as opposed to taking
human life, and pledging itself to
do all in its power to discountenance
and condemn the taking of life, and
to lend its support to every effort
tending to lessen our criminal re-
cord, and rescue the State from the
unenviable notoriety of being as
"trowdy" as it now is.

During the past three days
our sanctum has been pleasantly in-
vaded by the following gentlemen:
Messrs. Murrell and Oscar Crozier,
of Lafourche; T. T. Allain, Hon. J.
Henri Burch, of Baton Rouge; Hon.
Edward Butler, of Plaquemine;
H. Heidenham, Tax Assessor, of
Orleans; T. G. Tracy, of the Republic,
and a host of city visitors "too
numerous to mention."

REPUBLICAN PRESS CON- VENTION.

Yesterday, in response to the call
of Hon. Mortimer F. Smith, Presi-
dent of the Louisiana Press Asso-
ciation, the representatives of thirty-
three Republican newspapers of the
State met in the Senate Chamber.
At 12:25 the meeting was called to
order by Mr. Smith.

On motion, duly seconded, this
gentleman was elected temporary
President, and Mr. D. A. Weber
temporary Secretary.

A vote was then carried, that, in
accordance with the call, the editors
and proprietors of newspapers be
entitled to seats in the Convention,
but that each paper be entitled to
one vote.

A motion that the Chair appoint
a committee of five on credentials,
was carried by a vote of 17 to 16.

The Chair appointed D. A. Weber,
L. H. Burdick, L. E. Bentley,
Leet, and J. H. Ingraham.

A motion to adjourn till day-
at 12 noon was lost.

A motion to adjourn till 7 p. m.,
last evening, was supported, and the
Convention adjourned, on credentials
when the committee, on credentials
were ordered to report and the
Convention would proceed to perma-
nent organization.

We are unable in this issue to
give the proceedings of the evening's
session.

THE GRAND ENGAGEMENT, of two
Companies of the 2nd Regiment at
the Oakland Course, on Sunday and
Monday last, was a fine affair and
a complete success. The amuse-
ments were of a varied and attrac-
tive character. The music of Kelly's
well-known band was all that could
be desired, and the "Sons of Mars"
and their hosts of friends who at-
tended, enjoyed one continued
round of pleasure. A fine restau-
rant, and abundance of refresh-
ments were on the ground from
which needful supplies were drawn.

We compliment Captains Ray
and Maurice in the success of their
efforts to procure means for com-
pleting the uniforms of companies
E and H.

A GOOD AUGUR.—We congratulate
our friends of the Seventh Ward
on the disposition they are man-
ifesting to preserve "unity" in their
ranks. Lively, and a desire to
win will always be present; the only
danger consists in permitting what
is at first but friendly competition
to degenerate into division and party
strife. The warm contest for the
Presidency of the Seventh Ward
Club seems to be over, and acquies-
cence "in the choice of the party
of the ward" is well timed and com-
mendable. We hope that things
will soon calm down again and the
"noble seventh" be pursuing the
even tenor of her way.

NEW PAPER.—We are in receipt of
the first number of the East Feliciana
Pilot, another newspaper started
in Jackson, La., under the owner-
ship and editorship of E. L. Weber,
Esq. The salutatory is brief, but
expressive, if not portentous. The
type make our new contemporary
say that he will "fiercely casti-
gate and expose the wrong," etc.
The Pilot opens her batteries with
a volley of red-hot shot at the "sick
man."

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.—We print
the jeremiad of one of the
suffering Customhouse employees.
The writer appeals to us for informa-
tion on a matter which if it is as
he states, is rather rough on the
"poor fellows." We will tell our
contributor that he has entirely
mistaken our relation to such mat-
ters. Conduct that he is suffering
from has nothing in the world to do
with newspapers. Although our
experience has made us frequently
wish that we did possess some such
compulsory method of obtaining
payment from our subscribers. In
this case however we think we would
be content with being paid for one
copy. The demand of three times
the subscription price, carries on its
face, that each such subscriber is
not merely a patron and a reader,
but one of the supporters of the
paper. We have very poor consol-
ation to offer and that is to "groan
and bear it."

In our next we will show up
some of the prominent City and
State officials.

So says the Citizens Guard of yes-
terday. We expect to have some
refreshing items if the expose only
extends far enough; if it don't, it
may not be impossible that the
Louisianian may be called in to play
a part in the little game. "Lay on
McDuff, and don't be the first
cries, hold enough."

The "Citizens Guard" in its
last issue has a labored article head-
ed "Honest motives" in which it
says:

"But it is a known fact that the
whole community, that our neigh-
bor is intensely desirous of the Gov-
ernor's success against the acting
Governor in the pending con-
test. Admitting this, (and we chal-
lenge a denial,) the language of our
neighbor was wholly in unison with
his motive, and therefore we could
not have misrepresented him."

We emphatically state that if
this was a square fight between
Govs. Dunn and Warmoth, and not
the work of the parasites, hirelings
and the horde of political tricksters
in the background, that our sym-
pathies would be with the
Lieut. Gov. because he is a representa-
tive colored man, and, it would be
in strict accord with the political
record of our paper, for we have
made it a fixed rule never to fight
our people. Our opponents do
enough of that sort of thing.

We now admonish the "Guard"
that if it is friendly to Lieut. Gov.
Dunn it will not serve his interests
by forcing an issue between him and
"The Louisianian."

The Republican of yesterday
has the following:

"The statement in a city paper
that the New Orleans, Mobile and
Texas Railroad, or one of their con-
ductors, refused to permit three
members of the Louisiana Legisla-
ture to return from Mobile in their
cars, is incorrect."

The Louisianian reported this
outrage and said that the three
members of the Louisiana Legisla-
ture were "compelled to leave the
passenger car and go into the
smoking car," and this is what ac-
tually occurred, as the Republican
can assure itself by inference to the
expelled members.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Louisianian.

MA. EDITOR:—

Having heard you remark when
interrogated as to the length of time
you have been connected with news-
papers, say that you were initiated
into the service by your paternal
ancestor in 1851, it occurs to me
that you must have had very favor-
able opportunities for obtaining
much knowledge of the intricacies
and "tricks of the trade" of which
thousands of your less fortunate
brethren are necessarily ignorant.
I am considerably perplexed and
exasperated over a vexatious matter
and past for some enlightenment and
if you will be kind enough to relieve
me I will esteem it a great personal
favor. I might have sought informa-
tion through a more private chan-
nel, but as I wish "many others"
besides myself to derive the benefit
of your reply, I prefer to resort to
this public medium and request you
to reply to me through the same. I
will state my unfortunate case. I
am one of a number of employees
in the New Orleans Customhouse. I
derive a limited income, and literally
"in the sweat of my brow" do I eat
bread. I am surrounded by so
many obligations that I can just
contrive to "make both ends meet,"
and to increase my difficulties, a
contribution of one dollar's per
month has been levied on my wages
to support The Citizens' Guard, a
newspaper I do not desire to have.
I might have reconciled myself in
some measure to the hardship, if I
had been required to pay the sub-
scription price of the paper which is
four dollars a year. But to compel
me to pay for three subscriptions I
cannot but regard the levy as an
enormity. "Many loves company"
it is said, and if there is any con-
solation to be derived from "com-
pany" it is to be found in the fact
that "all of us" employees are taxed
the same amount for the same pur-
pose. Thus making up a sum that
of itself should be ample support
for this paper. What I want to
know from you is whether this is
the usual way for mendicancy to be
subsidized, and whether this is the
way that newspapers are generally
established.

Thanking you for the space al-
lotted me—I remain Yours,
New Orleans, July 11, 1871.

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE DISHONORABLE D. H. REESE,
Editor of the Citizens' Guard, writes
me that he has considered the letter I
wrote you last week, and which I
requested you to publish, and that
while I should like to lay before
your readers the contemptible
character which D. H. Reese is
placed in, yet the details are far too
indicative for admission into your
columns. And you will publish
this instead.

The substance of my last letter is
that your Dishonorable D. H. Reese
went, in the year 1869, to a house
on common St., in New Orleans to
obtain lodging. Having been ad-
mitted as a lodger, he next, under
false pretenses, betrayed a young
lady, who was the adopted daugh-
ter of the land-lady. The young
lady became a mother without being
a wife, and this mother, whose
character was ruined, and whose
future is forever blighted, is the
victim of D. H. Reese, senior editor
of the Lafourche Republican.

How he proceeded to obtain pos-
session of this young lady—how he
betrayed her—how he acknowledged
the paternity of the child and
promised to support it and partly ful-
filled his promise, are all portrayed
in language too plain to be mis-
taken. Every true Republican in the parish
of Lafourche knows that Reese
was the confidence of the Republi-
can party during the last election.
But few persons know the depths
of villainy to which he has descend-
ed. And yet this slanderous se-
ducer of womanhood—this outcast
of degradation—this contemptible
puppy—D. H. Reese has the effron-
tery to talk of the impeachment
of the Governor, and to publish the
most infamous falsehoods concern-
ing one whose character is above
reproach.

In closing I give him this piece
of advice: Go and support the
woman you betrayed, support the
helpless child which claims you as a
father. Go! but consider yourself
as you are, a seducer of woman,
and an outcast of society.

Mr. Editor, I only sign with my
initials, not that I am afraid to let
my name be known to the parties
interested, but I do not wish to
have it before the public. If Mr.
Reese is anxious to know who I am,
and wants satisfaction, he will find
me on the 12th, and 18th, at the
Republican Press Convention in
New Orleans, and I will then and
there give him any satisfaction re-
quired. If the public doubts the
veracity of this statement, let them
visit No. 224 Common St. corner
of Dryades and convince them-
selves.

F. P.

A friend of Thos. W. Conway.

Lafourche Times.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES

To The Picaune.

THE BEGINNING OF A RIOT.

Foreign Laborers at Harlem Assailed

The Assaults Repulsed.

Attack on Fenian Headquarters.

SHARP ENGAGEMENT WITH

THE POLICE.

New York, July 12.—A party of
Irishmen attacked the foreign labo-
rers near Harlem this morning.
The 3rd Regiment of Cavalry and
the 84th Infantry were dispatched
to the scene of disturbance and
caused the assailants to retreat
down Ninth Avenue.

Later, a mob attacked the Fenian
headquarters, on Avenue A, to get
arms. A sharp engagement ensued
with the police, who finally re-
covered the arms abstracted.

ANTISLOPE.

MAKE HASTE SLOWLY.

On several occasions we have ear-
nestly advised Republicans through-
out this State to make haste very
slowly in getting nominees for
office into the field. There is plenty
of time for that. Precipitancy
will do more harm than good.

It would please the Democracy
well to be able, from the very start
to turn the full force of their bat-
teries upon certain individuals, instead
of principles, and might, unless ex-
treme care were exercised in the
selection of men, prove damaging to
success. The artful and unwarlike
exertions of an unprincipled enemy
are to be thwarted in some manner
and in no better way can the State
Republicans protect themselves than
by, at the commencement, forming
precinct or neighborhood organiza-
tions and keeping such combina-
tions complete in all particulars.

After the formation of the clubs,
societies, or whatever they may be
called, meetings should be regularly
and promptly held, and the prin-
ciples governing the party be fully
discussed, in the plainest language,
that all may understand. And the
want of principle, the duplicity and
deceitfulness of the opposition need
not be neglected. The promises
made by the Democracy in order to
seduce disaffected or vacillating Re-
publicans, if any such there may
be, the pretended advances of the
Vallandigham branch of the double

headed party—as attempted for-
ward movement after the "loaves
and fishes," and not in the least
prompted by any love of principle
or regard for the good of the coun-
try—should be set forth in their
true light. The "whole truth and
nothing but the truth" will be all
that is needful to convince reason-
able men that the Republicans are
on the right path, always have been,
and always will be—so long as jus-
tice and reform are kept in view.

We desire to impress upon the
minds of our readers that there
are quite plenty. They will
not be found wanting when the
proper time arrives, and the Re-
publican party may choose from
among the very best men in the
country those whom it may desire
to put in official positions. It is
not necessary that those who mean
to become contestants should hide
their light under a bushel, but let
them come forth slowly, and con-
sider the surroundings carefully be-
fore even announcing themselves as
candidates subject to the decision
of their respective district conven-
tions. What we mean and wish to
enforce upon the Republicans of
the State is the absolute necessity
for concert of action, perfect unity
of feeling upon the issues of the
day, and these can in no manner be
secured excepting through thorough
organization, agitation, talk, argu-
ment, publication of facts and sta-
tistics, and constant watchfulness
and care exercised over ourselves in
each, and every neighborhood. If
the truth is everywhere prevalent,
if the people mingle together, gen-
tly and converse freely, and have
occasionally a good, sound
speech, from some man who is
known and trusted and right, there
need be no fear that when the con-
ventions are held for nominating
any other than good State officers
will be selected.

Weekly Miss Pitt.

COMMON CARRIERS.

It strikes us that the common
carriers of this State still continue to
be controlled by prejudice and in-
timidity rather than gratitude to their
chief benefactors or the real inter-
ests of their stockholders. They
suffer the senseless and unfounded
bigotry of one class of people to
lead them to commit acts which are
unjust and inconvenient to another.

We have two cases in point.
One that of Senator Pinchback
who wished to send his family
North in one of the Pullman cars
attached to the Jackson Railroad
train, and the other much more ag-
gravated, of the refusal of the New
Orleans, Mobile and Texas Rail-
road Company to permit Messrs.
Antoine, Geddes and Johnson to
return to this city from Mobile on
their cars, after having carried
them over there.

In the first case, Senator Pinch-
back has brought suit against the
Jackson Railroad Company for
\$25,000. But we learn that the
company pleads in defense that it
does not own the sleeping car.
That it has committed a very im-
portant part of its duty as a com-
mon carrier, to other and extrane-
ous parties, who claim and exercise
the right to deny privileges of con-
venience and comfort to a portion
of the company's passengers, which
they are glad to sell to others. It
is barely possible that, in a strictly
legal point of view, the Jackson
Railroad Company discharged its
duty to Senator Pinchback's fam-
ily, when it offered to earn the money
paid for passage by carrying them
in the ordinary coaches of the
train. But as this would involve a
change of cars at Canton, south of
Humboldt, and we know how
many more before they reached
Louisville, it promised to entail
upon the women and children who
were about to travel several hun-
dred miles, without a man to
attend them in looking out for their
comfort, to endless anxiety and con-
stant fatigue, they could hardly be
said to be admitted to the privilege
demanded by and according to
ordinary travelers. And the Jackson
Railroad Company must be held
morally responsible for permitting
the Pullman car owners to con-
sider a business which they con-
sider to the prejudice of the traveler
the road. For we must not forget
the fact that the Jackson
railroad was mainly built by the
money wrung from the people of
this city and State. And for the
great boon the people are entitled
at least to accommodation and re-
spectful treatment when they are
able and willing to pay for it. And
these privileges should be accorded
fully, and promptly accorded to
look to us like a snub to the
throwing of upon the wares of the

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Call for a Southern States Convention.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the State Convention of Georgia, held in Atlanta, February 3, 1871:

WHEREAS, The peculiar condition of the colored people in the Southern States, growing out of a combination of local causes, does, in the judgment of this Convention, demand a more practical understanding and mutual co-operation, to the end that a more thorough union of effort, action, and organization may exist; and

Whereas, We believe a convention of the Southern States would most happily supply this exigency and receive the cordial endorsement of the colored citizens of said States; Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of the Georgia State Convention now assembled, do authorize the President of this Convention to issue a call, in the name of the said Convention, for a Southern States Convention, to be held at such time and place as he, and those with whom he may advise, shall determine best adapted to the public convenience.

The above is a true extract from the minutes of the Georgia State Convention.

J. S. STOKELY,
Secretary of the Convention.

To the Colored Citizens of the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia:

Having been deputed, in pursuance of the above resolution, as President of the Georgia State Convention, and by the endorsement of the distinguished gentlemen whose names are subscribed, we do hereby call the above named Convention to meet in the city of Columbia, South Carolina, on the 18th day of October, 1871, at twelve o'clock M.

As the Convention did not advise as to what should constitute the ratio of representation, we suggest that the respective States be representatively apportioned the same as they are in the Congress of the United States, to wit, One delegate from each Congressional District, and two from the District of Columbia. The several Congressional Districts will elect their own delegates, which elected delegates may meet and elect two for the State at large, unless the respective States shall otherwise provide by State Conventions.

Those who may be accredited as delegates, should meet the Convention prepared to remain in session one week, if necessary, as questions requiring mature deliberation will doubtless come before it, and should not be disposed of precipitantly.

Most Respectfully,

II. M. TURNER,
President of the Georgia State Convention.

A few of many gentlemen endorsing the call:
Alabama—Hon. James T. Rapier.
Arkansas—Hon. J. T. White.
Delaware—Howard Day, Esq.
Florida—Hon. Johnathan C. Gibbs, Secretary of State; Hon. Josiah T. Wall, Hon. H. S. Harmon.

Georgia—Hon. J. F. Lee, Hon. Edwin Belcher, Hon. T. G. Campbell, Hon. J. M. Simms, J. F. Quarles, Esq.
Kentucky—W. H. Gibson, Esq., G. W. Dupee, Esq.
Louisiana—Hon. P. B. S. Pinckback, Lieutenant Governor O. J. Dunn.

Maryland—Isaac Meyers, Esq., W. M. Perkins, Esq., John H. Butler, Esq.
Mississippi—Hon. James Lynch, Secretary of State; Hon. E. Scarborough.
North Carolina—Hon. James H. Harris, Hon. George L. Mahson, J. T. Schenck, Esq.

South Carolina—Lieutenant Governor A. J. Ransier, Hon. R. C. DeLarge, Hon. R. H. Cain, Hon. Jos. Rainey, Hon. R. B. Elliott, Hon. F. L. Cardozo, Secretary of State.
Tennessee—Abram Smith, Esq., Alfred E. McKinney, Esq., Henry Harding, Esq., M. R. Johnson, Esq.
Texas—Hon. Richard Nelson, Esq., Hon. J. T. Raby.

District of Columbia—Hon. Frederick Douglass, Hon. James A. Handy.

TO THE COLORED CITIZENS OF LOUISIANA.

Whereas we favor the Convention contemplated in the above call, and are desirous of having the colored people of our State represented in the same, therefore we issue this call for a State Convention of the colored citizens of Louisiana to meet on the

11th day of August next, in the city of New Orleans, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Southern States Convention. The basis of representation in said convention to be the same as that to the lower House of the General Assembly.

P. B. S. PINCKBACK,
C. C. ANTOINE,
A. E. BARBER,
OSCAR J. DUNN,
J. W. QUINN,
GEORGE J. KELSO,
EDWARD BUTLER,
F. C. ANTOINE.

Republican papers of this State please copy.

POLITICAL NOTICE.

At a meeting of the State Central Committee of the Republican party of the State of Louisiana, held June 27, 1871, the following resolutions were adopted:

First resolution, offered by Mr. Bay:

Whereas, According to the requirements of a resolution passed and adopted by the State Convention of the Republican party, on the 10th day of August, 1870, the State Central Executive Committee, appointed by and under the authority of said Convention, is directed to call a State Convention of the Republican party on or before the expiration of their term of service; therefore be it

Resolved, That a convention of the Republican party be and is hereby called to meet in New Orleans on the 10th day of August, 1871.

Resolved, That the basis of representation in said Convention shall be as follows, viz: Every seven hundred Republican votes in each parish, and in each ward of the city of New Orleans, shall be entitled to one delegate, and an additional delegate for every fraction over one-half of seven hundred; and provided, that each parish and ward shall be entitled to at least one delegate.

Resolved, That the presidents of the several parish committees of the Republican party in the State—except in the parish of Orleans, the presidents of the mother ward clubs are, hereby authorized and required to call elections for said delegates to said convention, and to forward to the President of the State Central Executive Committee the proper credentials of the delegates elected, countersigned by the secretaries of their committees and clubs, on or before the time fixed for the sitting of the Convention.

Resolved, That the President of the State Central Executive Committee be and is hereby authorized and directed to ascertain the number of delegates to be elected from each parish and ward from the authentic vote in the office of the Secretary of State, and issue his proclamation for an election, and have the same published in the Republican papers throughout the State.

2nd Resolution introduced by Mr. Lowell:

Whereas, The time of service of the Parish Executive Committee of the parish of Orleans, expires on the 10th day of November, 1870; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the seventh day of August, 1871, be designated as the day when elections shall be held in each ward of the city of New Orleans for delegates to the State Convention, to meet August 9, 1871, polls to be opened and closed at such hours as the Presidents of the mother ward clubs may indicate, at least one week's notice of the same being given.

By order of the committee.

S. B. PACKARD, President,
P. F. HAWK, Corresponding Sec.

Republican papers of the State will please copy.

APPOINTMENT OF DELEGATES.

Assension.....2 Assumption.....3
Bayou.....2 Baton Rouge.....1
W. Baton Rouge.....1 Bienville.....1
Bossier.....1 Cade.....1
Calcasieu.....1 Caldwell.....1
Cameron.....1 Carroll.....1
Catahoula.....1 Claiborne.....1
Cenote.....1 De Soto.....1
Feliciana.....1 Feliciana West.....1
Franklin.....1 Grant.....1
Iberia.....1 Iberville.....1
Jackson.....1 Jefferson.....1
Lafayette.....1 Lafourche.....1
Livingston.....1 Madison.....1
Morehouse.....1 Natchitoches.....1
Ouchitoe.....1 Plaquemine.....1
Point Coupee.....1 Rapides.....1
Richland.....1 Sabine.....1
St. Bernard.....1 St. Charles.....1
St. Helena.....1 St. James.....1
St. John Baptist.....1 St. Landry.....1
Tensas.....1 Tensas.....1
Terrebonne.....1 Union.....1
Vermilion.....1 Washington.....1
Winn.....1 Webster.....1
Vernon.....1 Red River.....1

Orleans:
First Ward.....2 Second Ward.....2
Third Ward.....2 Fourth Ward.....2
Fifth Ward.....2 Sixth Ward.....1
Seventh Ward.....1 Eighth Ward.....1
Ninth Ward.....2 Tenth Ward.....2
Eleventh Ward.....2 Twelfth Ward.....1
Thirteenth Ward.....1 Fourteenth Ward.....1
Fifteenth Ward.....1 Sixteenth Ward.....1

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Nos. 9, 11 & 13 Mercer Street,

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Dressing Combs, Long Combs,

Twist Combs, Fine Tooth Combs,

[A variety of Elegant Fancy Patterns.] Pocket Combs,

Riding Combs, Hair Pins,

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COMBINATION SIDE COMBS.

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29 CHARTRES STREET, 29

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They are highly approved of, endorsed and adopted by Ladies, Physicians and Divines, and are now a GREAT FAVORITE with them.

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DRESSMAKERS,

And all who keep FANCY STORES, will find our excellent articles SELL VERY RAPIDLY, gives perfect satisfaction and netting

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

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Indispensable to Every Household;

They are highly approved of, endorsed and adopted by Ladies, Physicians and Divines, and are now a GREAT FAVORITE with them.

Every Family will Purchase One of more than ten. Something that their merit are apparent at a GLANCE.

DRY GOODS & CLOTHING.

PARTIES

WHO BUY FIRST CLASS DRY

GOODS

FOR CASH

Will find their money spent more to their satisfaction at

BRASHELMAN & ADAM'S

CASH HOUSE

THAN

ELSEWHERE.

A Glance through their immense stock

or

Silks, Satins, Real Poplins, Plaids, Serges, Merinos, Cashmeres, Emp. Cloths, Frockings, Cloakings, Cloths, Flannels, Laces, Embroideries, Ribbons, Corsets, Velvets, Ribbons, Parasols, Fans, &c., &c.

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THE PEOPLES COMMERCIAL

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Located over the Freedmens Savings

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OPEN DAY AND EVENING, NO VACATION.

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For further information call at the College, or address

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FROM

167 CANAL STREET

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GLYNN & WINTZ

Manufacturers and Dealers

IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Trunks, Valises and Bags,

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Notably give notice that they have removed to the large and centrally located store

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Boarding and Lodging

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THE PEOPLE'S BOOK

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A GUIDE OF DAILY USE TO THE

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Containing the most necessary information on questions of every day use.

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297 JULIA STREET, 297

NEW ORLEANS.

INTERESTING EVENTS

Street lighting seems to have been introduced in London, where, in 1784, the citizens were ordered to hang lamps before their doors. In 1785, Paris was illuminated by large vases placed at the corners of the streets and kept filled with pitch. The use of gas for light was first practically applied by a Scotchman, Mr. Murdoch, who lighted his house and offices in Radnor, Cornwall, with gas in 1792. "The Gas Light and Coke Company," after much struggling for its charter, commenced business in London in 1813. Napoleon thought the idea "great folly," and Walter Scott predicted that London would be in flames from one end to the other if it should be put into practice. In this country, the Baltimore Gas Company, in 1816, attempted the manufacture of gas from tar, but it was not successful till 1821. Boston followed in 1822, both the Boston and Baltimore companies being still in existence. New York began in 1825, was not successful in introducing it till 1827, but since that time lighting by gas has won its way even into the far distant lands of South America, Asia, Australia, and Tasmania.

The building of Westminster Abbey, England, began in 1230, by Henry III, the fine church erected by Edward, the Confessor, of which some fragments still remain, having been partially destroyed by fire. Henry II, enclosed the body of the Confessor—a Roman saint—in a chapel, with a new and splendid shrine. This chapel was made the burial place of English kings till the time of Henry VII, who erected one for himself and successors. But his son, Henry VIII, was buried at Windsor. Edward VI, Mary and Elizabeth were buried at Westminster. Oliver Cromwell was also buried in the Royal Abbey, but it is supposed his body, during the short Protectorate of his son, was privately exhumed by his friends, and afterwards buried in a field near Naseby, so that Charles II. did not wreak his vengeance on the remains of the mighty Oliver. William III, and his queen, Mary Queen Anne, and George II were the last of the English monarchs that were interred in Westminster Abbey.

When first invented, a clock was called a nocturnal dial, to distinguish it from the sun-dial. The invention is ascribed to Boethius, about the year 510. A watch differs from a clock in this, that it has a vibrating pendulum. By sufficiently increasing the number of wheels it is possible that a time piece might be made to go for many centuries. Giovanni de Dondi, the composer, died on the 14th of November, 1368, at his villa at Passy, aged 76. He was born in 1292, and was the author of "Tetractis," "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," "Othello," "La Gazza Ladra," "Mose in Egitto," "La Donna del Lago," "Semiramide," "Guillaume Tell," etc., etc. The most important composition of the last forty-five years of his life was the "Sphæra Mater."

Frank Walton was a celebrated English writer. He was born in Stafford in 1593. In early life he was a hosiery or linen draper in London. He was a great lover of fishing. His principal work was entitled "The Complete Angler, or Contemplative Man's Recreation." This book was received with great favor. His other literary productions consist principally of biographies.

Edinburgh was built by the Anglo-Saxons, about the year 960. The city of Dublin is much older, for it is upon record that the walls were built about the year 638.

Sunday-Schools were first established in England in 1784—their founder, Mr. Robert Raikes, was born in 1733.

Edward I, King of England, died at Burgh-on-Sands, Cumberland, the 7th July, 1307.

Marat was assassinated by Charlotte Corday in Paris on the 14th of July, 1793.

The song entitled "Love Not" was written by Mrs. Norton.

Chalmers died in 1813 at the age of seventy-four.

The surest road to wealth is to be honest and industrious.

It is better to be poor and honest than rich and dishonest.

It is better to be poor and honest than rich and dishonest.

It is better to be poor and honest than rich and dishonest.

It is better to be poor and honest than rich and dishonest.

It is better to be poor and honest than rich and dishonest.

FUN AND FANCY

—Rich Man.—A million-air.
—Milk ain't so pizen as it was.
—Drawing-room.—Apartment of a dentist.

—Is the man who believes in suppers necessarily sup(p)erstitious?
—A "Tree Agent"—One who goes off with his employer's money.

—How to Get the Exact Weight of a Pen.—Weigh him in his own scales.

—Beware.—If a man lose his breath, it is no use to run for it. He can catch it quicker by standing still.

—By the Women's Rights Association.—Is doesn't take long for a wife to find her husband out.

—Why do schoolboys having their eyes boxed resemble captured Americans?—Because they are hand-cuffed.

—PROVERBIAL FALLACY.—Waste not, want not.—Bottle. One may never waste a candle's end, and want a thousand a year.

—What time is it, Tom? "Just time to pay that little account you owe me." "Oh, indeed! well I didn't think it was half so late."

—Successive.—Under the head "Crimes and Casualties," a rural paper mentions the fact that a rival editor has just published a book.

—She who can compose a cross baby is greater than she who composes books, and she who can do both is a star of the first magnitude. So say we all of us.

—A wolf entered a Duluth church lately, and was much affected by the services and an ounce of lead. He was converted before he went out—into a corpse.

—Puffing and blowing are often considered as synonymous terms. You will discover the difference, however, if, instead of puffing a man up, you should blow him up.

—A Chicago merchant advertised a "boy wanted," and before he got down town his clerk met him, breathless, and told him that his wife had twin boys. Oh, it pays to advertise.

—Horace Greely writes a fearful hand; he wrote a puff for Anna Dickinson's lecture on "Joan of Arc." The compositor set it up, "Any Dutchman can't play a Jew-harp."

—By a mistake in the wording of the order, the people of Worcester, Mass., are ordered to remember their houses with Roman numerals instead of Arabic, which were, of course, intended. The *Spy* suddenly expects to see COCCOLLY put over its door, instead of simply 444.

—A good deal of attention is being bestowed upon forest culture in Nevada. In one county two hundred thousand trees have been set, but this spring, of the varieties of box, elder, ash, European larch, walnut, chestnut, maple and cottonwood, besides a variety of evergreens.

—An absent-minded editor, who is known to have an account at the bank comes from some fifty miles below to our city courting. The other night it came to a climax, and the old man was interviewed. "So you want Clara," said the publisher, "What will you give her?" "Give her," replied the newspaper man, looking up vacantly, "Oh, I'll give her a puff."

—A gentleman in a suburban town buried his sixth wife. Shortly after the funeral he met the minister who officiated, and offered him a three-dollar greenback. The minister declined to take it, saying he was not accustomed to accept pay for such services. The gentleman coolly replied, "Just as you say; but that's what I have been in the habit of paying."

—The tallest editor in the ranks of the country's journalists of this State is Bartlett of the *Clatsop Advocate*. The shortest is Dupuy of the *Assumption Pioneer*. The fattest is Deshield, of the *Bayou Sara Ledger*. The fattest is Gilmore, of the *New Orleans Sugar Bowl*. The most travelled is Dennett, of the *Planter's Banner*—the tramp of whose progress has many the time resounded through the length and breadth of his beloved *Atchafalaya*. The most factious is Grimmore, of the *Thebesian Spectator*. The most capricious is McCranie, of the *Monroe Telegraph*—he won't be pleased, and so "he is not happy."

The most wicked, in Daves, of the *Bayou Conqueror*, who is a circus "rider and locust preacher."

The most pious is Hyman, of the *Sugar Planter*, who has not missed saying grace before meals, but once in over fifty years, and that was on Thursday the Governor declined appointing him one of the Police Jurors of West Baton Rouge—*Norville South*.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

THE BALANCE WHEEL

WALTHAM WATCH

BEATS

4 times second, 10,940 times a minute, 14,400 times an hour, 345,600 times a day, 12,960 times a week, 10,968,000 times a month, 126,144,000 times a year.

MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH

THAN ANY KIND OF

IN MACHINERY.

It must not only run all day, but all night; not only on Sundays, but on Saturdays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the owner sits down or stands up. When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.

A Genuine Waltham Watch will fulfil all these requirements. I would once a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without ever requiring fresh oil at all times.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

CONTAINS

5 Spring, 9 wheels, 51 Screws, and 98 other parts making altogether 186 separate pieces.

ALL GENUINE WALTHAM

Watches have seven

Jewels.

THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWELS. THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.

Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery. The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch costs over a Hundred Thousand Dollars, yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for \$18. The same watch could not be made by hand and finished as perfectly for Ten Times as much.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

is interchangeable, like a Springfield rifle that is, any part of one Watch is exactly like the same part in another; and if the Watch of one grade were taken apart, and the screws, wheels, springs, etc., were mixed together, ten watches could be made by putting these parts together again, without any reference to their former combination. This is a

GREAT ADVANTAGE.

For, if any part of a Waltham Watch is injured we can always replace it at a trifling expense.

A GENUINE WALTHAM WATCH

is made with special reference to

DURABILITY.

Other Watches will run for a year or two, but require constant repairs; but

A Waltham Watch

WILL RUN FAITHFULLY

FOR MANY YEARS.

We sell these Watches

IN SOLID SILVER HUNTING CASES, \$18.

IN SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASES, \$70.

We have prepared an

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,

which describes the various grades of Watches in detail, gives the weight and quality of the Cases, and all other information necessary for an intelligent selection.

We wish every one would send for it before ordering a Watch.

Write for it as follows:

Messrs. Howard & Co.,

No. 785 Broadway, New York City.

Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in "The Louisianaian."

(Sign name and address in full)

WITHOUT EXPENSE.

on

Refund the Money.

We have sent out over Five Thousand of these Watches upon these conditions, and have only been asked to refund the money in three cases, and not one of these was on account of dissatisfaction with the Watch, but because the parties desired the money more.

We have no agents, and our prices are the same to all. A REMINDER OF ORDER OR TEXAS CAN BUY A WATCH FROM US, AND IT WILL COST HIM NO MORE THAN IF HE LIVED IN NEW YORK. ALL THIS IS EXPLAINED IN THE PRICE LIST.

Special Notice.—We do not sell Waltham Watches in any Initiative, Gift, Bazaar, Order, or otherwise, unless they are all other names for Bristle or German Silver. The Waltham Watch is worthy of a solid Gold or Silver Case, and we do not propose to sell it in any other.

Let every one send for a Price List.

HOWARD & CO.

Jewellers and Silversmiths,

No. 785 Broadway, New York.

STEAMBOATS.

ST. LOUIS.

For St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis.

The Steamer KATIE.

J. M. Warren, Master, will leave New Orleans for above ports on

SATURDAY, June 10.

SATURDAY, June 24.

SATURDAY, July 8.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

J. JANNEY, No. 150 Common Street.

A. A. GREEN, No. 194 Common Street.

Where a plan of the cabin can be seen.

CAIRO.

ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS PACKET COMPANY.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

FOR MEMPHIS, CAIRO

AND THE BENDS.—The fine passenger steamers of this line will leave as follows:

Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, and Memphis and Ohio Railroad—also to St. Louis.

Through Tickets furnished at lowest rates to all points East, West and North, by all the various routes via Memphis, Cairo and St. Louis. Staterooms secured at General Office, 104 Common Street.

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Bills of lading for all freights over the Illinois Central Railroad, signed at the office of

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MERCHANTS' SOUTHERN PACKET COMPANY.

For St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis and the Bends.

The steamers of this line will leave as follows, at 5 P. M.

Giving through bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad to all points on Arkansas, White and Cumberland rivers. Through bills of lading and passenger tickets issued to all points on the Upper Mississippi, as high as St. Paul.

Plans of cabin may be seen and state rooms secured on application to

STEVENSON & VERLAENDER, Agents, 135 Gravier Street.

Bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad signed only at the office of

JAS. T. TUCKER, 26 Carondelet Street.

NEW ORLEANS, CHICAGO AND THE WEST.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD

Blue Line, Via Cairo, WILL TAKE FREIGHT

From New Orleans on first-class steamers.

LEAVING DAILY, at 5 P. M., FOR CAIRO, CHICAGO, AND ALL POINTS NORTH, WEST AND EAST, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

All rates and all through bills of lading from New Orleans by above route given, signed and recognized only at the General Office of the Company, No. 26 Carondelet Street.

Shippers by this route save all drayage and transfer charges at Cairo, and their goods are always under cover, and no charges are made for forwarding.

JAMES T. TUCKER, General Agent.

VICKSBURG AND BENDS.

FOR VICKSBURG, DAVID'S Bend

Leaves on SATURDAY, at 5 P. M.

GREENVILLE ARIZLE Sunny Side, Egg Point, Bernard, Grand Lake, Leo, Maryland, Carolina, Pilcher's Point, Skipwith, Lake Providence, Transylvania, Goodrich's, Millikens Bend, Duckport, Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, St. Joseph, Rodney, Waterproof, Natchez, Bayou Sara, Baton Rouge, Plaquemine, Donaldsonville, and all intermediate and Coast Landings. The new and magnificent steamer

W. S. PIKE,

J. J. Brown, Master.

(In place of steamer Natchez.)

Will leave as above, and will land all Coast passengers with their freight.

Connects at Vicksburg with packets for all points on the Yazoo and Tallahatchie rivers.

For freight or passage, apply on board or to

JNO. JANNEY, Agent, 150 Common Street.

BATON ROUGE.

New Orleans, Cairo, Baton Rouge, Grand Gulf, St. Joseph, Rodney, Waterproof, Natchez, Bayou Sara, Baton Rouge, Plaquemine, Donaldsonville, and all intermediate and Coast Landings. The new and magnificent steamer

ST. JOHN,

W. R. GREATHOUSE, Master, 150 Common Street.

Will leave New Orleans every Saturday, at 5 P. M., and Wednesday, at 5 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

E. O. McILKIN, 11 Conti Street.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB HOUSE

22 Royal street.

The rooms of this Club are open each day to members and their guests, from 7 A. M. to 12 P. M. Lunch will be served daily from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

RAILROADS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad.

THE ONLY ALL-RAIL ROUTE

To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St. Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St. Joseph.

And all Points North, East and West.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

For tickets apply to

A. D. SHELTON, Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to

W. BEDELL, Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, No. 150 Common street, under St. Charles Hotel.

J. H. WINGFIELD, General Superintending Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad.

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on

Monday, November 21, 1870.

and passenger trains will run as follows:

Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula and Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points

NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:30 A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.

Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile, Five Dollars.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN EACH WAY DAILY.

Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning.

FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

For further information, call at the General Office of the company, rooms one and two, up stairs, STORY BUILDING, corner Camp and Common streets.

J. B. KENDRICK, General Superintendent.

TRAVELLERS' ATTENTION:

The New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern and Mississippi Central Railroads.

Run their Passenger Coaches and Baggage Cars, their combined length without change.

RAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.

The 7 A. M. Express Train runs Daily, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Makes close connections for Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and all points beyond. Sleeping cars at night. Canteen, Grand Junction and Humboldt.

The Mail Train leaves New Orleans Daily, at 9 P. M.

Makes schedule connections with Lightning Express trains, to all points NORTH, EAST and WEST. Carries the great North Mail.

Time to New York, 70 Hours.

Now and elegantly fitted up. Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.

Express Train South arrives at 1:30 A. M.

Mail Train South arrives at 11:35 A. M.

Ticket Office, Galveston, Iron Building, Ticket Office, New Orleans, under City Hotel, corner Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.

E. Q. SEWELL, General Superintendent, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

E. D. FROST, General Superintendent, New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad.

D. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent, Mississippi Central Railroad.

S. S. SQUITT, General Passenger Agent.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

Paul Granzin.

DEALER IN GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

And Fine Gold Jewelry. Keep always on hand all classes and patterns of Gold, Silver, and Steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Glasses changed and sent to any part of the country. Watch repairs done promptly and warranted. Address orders to

Paul Granzin, 112 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

Feb. 16/71

GOOD WATCHES

AT OLD PRICES.

AS THE SOLE AGENTS in the United States for the LIVERPOOL WATCH CO., we are authorized by them to close out a large line of European Watches, Chains, etc., now in stock for Cash, at prices never before known. All beautiful in finish, artistic in design, reliable or accurate time, durable, and of the latest style. Every Watch will be retailed at less than cost of importation, and forwarded securely packed, prepaid, to any part of the country on receipt of price. Money can be sent to us by Express, with order for Express Co. to return Goods or Cash, which will secure promptness and safety to purchaser. Among our list will be found: A BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH SIL

said amount of said charges, attorneys' expenses, commissions and interest, may be sold at public auction in one or more lots, or parcels on one or more days, and ten days' notice of the time and place of such sale or sales shall be given.

three of the daily newspapers, to be printed in the city of New Orleans, except in cases where said sale or sales have been so advertised; and have been given full notice, in which case or cases notice shall be given, of such deferred sale or sales, twice a week, in three daily papers, as aforesaid, until the day or days of sale, and on said day or days, or such other matter or matters, notice as the city or town or place of business may afford; and after making such sale or sales, and receiving the proceeds thereof, the said Louisiana Warehouse Company, after satisfying the amount of its claim or claims as aforesaid, and all expenses of said sale or sales, may retain the balance until the whole account between the parties is closed, or if the same can then be closed, then shall sell, with close the same, and after satisfying all its claims as aforesaid, shall pay over the balance, if any, to the party or parties entitled to receive the same.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That the capital stock of said corporation shall consist of three hundred thousand dollars, divided into three thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, which shall be deemed personal property, and be transferable as such in the manner the by-laws may prescribe.

any corporation may commence business and shall be deemed fully organized when the sum of twenty thousand dollars shall have been paid in on the capital stock, in cash. The capital stock may, by a two-thirds vote of stockholders, be increased, not to exceed five times the original stock.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That the incorporators named in the first section of this act, as soon as they have introduced twenty thousand dollars of the capital stock to be subscribed, are hereby authorized to call a meeting of the stockholders of the corporation, and said incorporators may be ex-officio directors of said corporation until a permanent organization shall be effected, as prescribed in the preceding section; there shall then be no meeting of directors, nine in number, each director must hold in his own name, or in the name of the corporation of firm and sole, he is a member, at least twenty shares of stock of this corporation, and said, in the first instance, be elected to serve one year, and thereafter the directors shall be elected annually, at such time and in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and said directors shall, at their first meeting, proceed to elect two of their number, who shall be responsible

ly president and vice-president of the association for the year.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, etc. That the directors shall have power to make such by-laws not inconsistent with the laws of the United States as they may deem necessary for the conduct and management of the business and affairs of the corporation, the holding of the elections, the transfer of stock and of subscriptions thereto; by-laws from time to time may be amended, added to or annulled by the directors for the time being. The majority of said directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business and shall have power to appoint and remove all clerks or laborers necessary or requisite to carry on the business of the corporation, and to fill any vacuum in their number occasioned by death or resignation, or otherwise.

[CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT SIGNMENT.]

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

F. B. & PINEBACE, C. C. AUSTIN

New Orleans, La. Street

PINEBACE & AUSTIN

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124 New Orleans (Successors)
114 Carondelet St.
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Liberal discounts made on Cash Payments. Prompt attention given to all orders and purchases, leasing of farms, &c. &c. Consignments covered by Invoice as soon as shipped, unless otherwise instructed on the Bill of Lading.

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Esq., Samuel Barrett, Esq.

INSURANCE COMPANIES—MARINE

LOUISIANA

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
Office, No. 120—CORNER STREET
AND RIVER MARK
AND PAW LONES—
New Orleans, New York, Liverpool,
London, Havre, Paris, &
Bremen, at the option
of the insured.

CHARLES BELLOC, President
A. CATHIERE, Vice-President
J. P. Kere, Secretary

... I have ...
... will ...
... will ...

L. EAT
 and invite
 visiting
 DANCE AT
 12:30 P.M.
 C. B. H.
 Bank Room.
 Sunday Night